

A New Milliped of the Genus *Polyxenus* from the Florida Keys.

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In January, 1919, Dr. Paul Bartsch took a *Polyxenus* either emerging from or taking refuge in the breathing pore of a *Cerion* on the Tortugas, Florida. The specimen apparently represents a new species which is here described.

Polyxenus bartschi, sp. nov.

The type specimen is not fully adult, being in the stage possessing eight pairs of fascicles of lateral setae. It is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The dorsum is marked with a broad longitudinal stripe along each side and a narrow median pale stripe. Setae of caudal pencil white as usual.

The eight articles of the antennae present and apparently fully developed; the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth articles respectively .04, .058, .05, .1, .05 and .02 mm. long, with the corresponding widths being .046, .05, .05, .058, .05 and .03 mm. The precise number of ocelli in the patch on each side of head was not determined because of the obscuring pigment.

The major and more numerous setae of the head are relatively slender and flexible with the teeth long, slender and numerous, subdensely appressed; the naked terminal lobe distally a little rounded. There are fewer short scales which are only four times, or less, as long as thick and are half or less the length of the long setae; their teeth are coarser and fewer in number.

The setae of the lateral fascicles are similar to the major ones of the head, but are mostly less flexible and with the lateral teeth usually fewer.

The setae across the tergites are in general similar to the shorter setae or scales of the head; mostly with seven or eight teeth in each lateral series, the terminal lobe with distal margin convex; mostly between four and five times longer than wide.

In the caudal pencils there are two principal types of setae. There are, firstly, the mostly peripheral setae very similar to those of the lateral fascicles excepting for their greater length. The greater portion of the pencils, however, is composed of much finer setae of varying length which have subspatulate distal ends which are usually a little bent. None of the characteristic hooked setae, such as occur in *P. lagurus* and *P. fasciculatus*, are present.

Length, without caudal pencil, 2 mm. Length of caudal pencil, .66 mm. Length of maximum setae of head, .2 mm.; of setae of anterior paired fascicles, .23 mm.; of posterior paired fascicles, .28 mm.; of the dorsal setae or scales up to about .1 mm.